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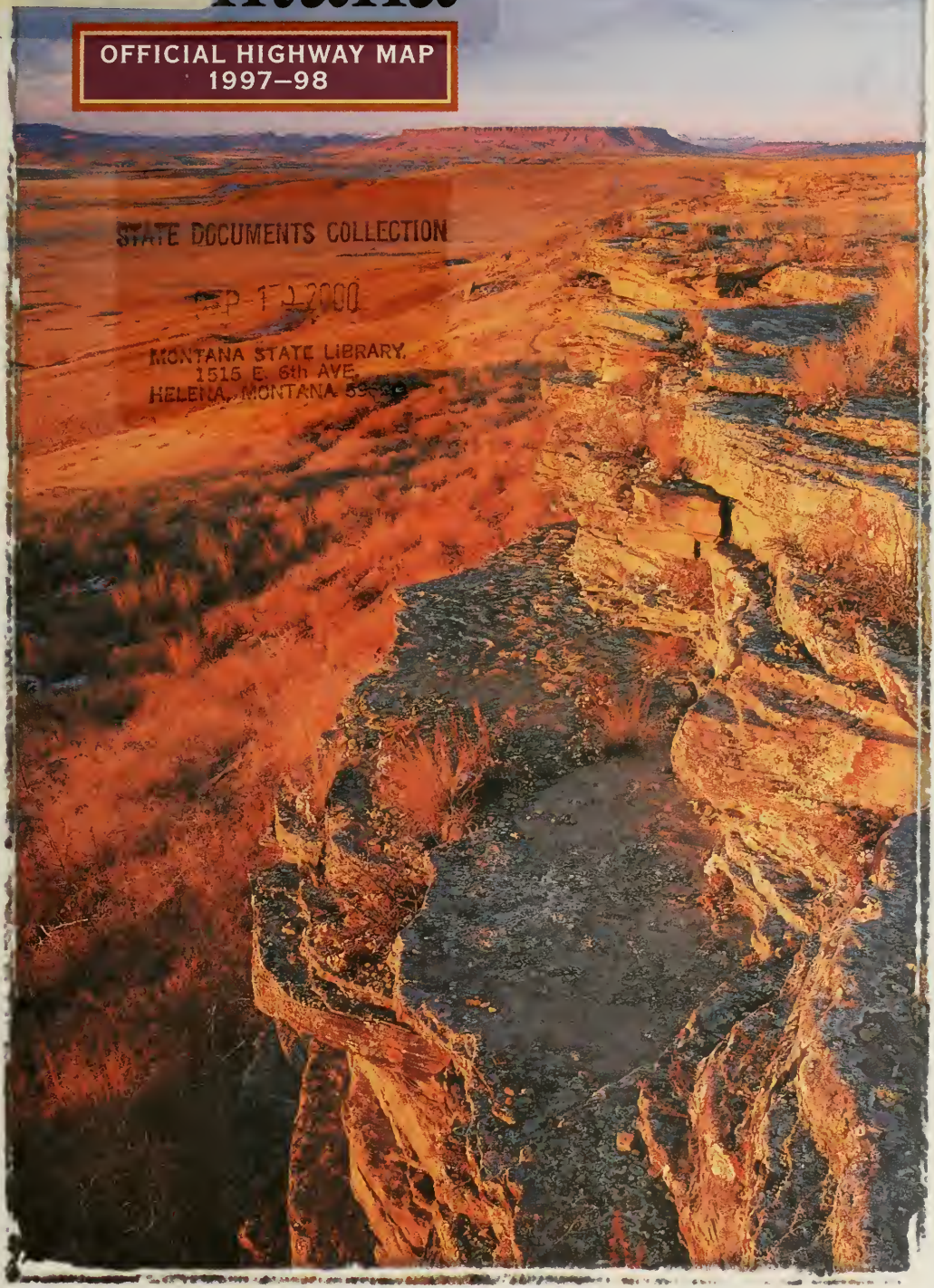

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LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL

Relive the drama of the nation's westward expansion by retracing the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition through Montana. In just over 28 months—from May 1804 to September 1806—co-commanders Meriwether Lewis and William Clark traveled more than 8,000 miles on foot, on horseback and by boat. Well over a quarter of that distance was spent in Montana, where much of the land they explored remains unchanged. Searching for a water route to the Pacific, they charted a vast, new territory and made tremendous contributions to a young nation's knowledge of its western geography, resources and native inhabitants.

Follow the Lewis and Clark Trail in Montana along portions of many state, U.S. and interstate highways, as shown on the map below. Both the highways and the state highway map are marked with the Lewis and Clark Trail sign shown here.

Among the sites that are readily accessible are: interpretive sites in both Fort Benton **(2)** and Great Falls **(3)**; Giant Springs Heritage State Park in Great Falls **(3)**, where Clark discovered a huge "fountain or spring" during an 18-mile portage around the Great Falls of the Missouri; the Gates of the Mountains **(4)**, north of Helena on I-15, where the Missouri flows through a narrow passage flanked by what Lewis described as "the most remarkable clifts that we have yet seen"; Missouri Headwaters State Park **(5)**, near Three Forks, where the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers join to form the Missouri; Beaverhead Rock State Monument **(6)**, an important landmark north of Dillon on MT 41; Lemhi Pass **(7)**, west of Rt. 324 in extreme southwestern Montana, where Lewis and Clark crossed the Continental Divide on their westward journey; Travelers Rest **(8)**, near the junction of US 12 and 93 south of Missoula, where the expedition split into two parties on the return trip east; Lolo Hot Springs **(9)**, on US 12 southwest of Missoula, where the expedition camped; Lolo Pass Visitor Center **(10)**, on US 12 at the Montana-Idaho border, which has an interpretive site, and Pompeys Pillar **(11)**, off I-94 east of Billings, where Clark carved his signature in a large sandstone rock along the Yellowstone River.

Commercial boat tours retrace the river route of Lewis and Clark at the Gates of the Mountains **(4)**, north of Helena, and in the scenic White Cliffs area of the Missouri River, below Fort Benton **(1)**.

One of the best ways to learn more about the expedition is by traveling with one of the condensed versions of the Lewis and Clark Journals, available in many bookstores. Other sources of information are:

- Travel Montana, 800-VISIT MT or 406-444-2654 (interpretive map of the Lewis and Clark Trail published by the National Park Service)
- Great Falls Chamber of Commerce, PO Box 2127, Great Falls, MT 59403 (information about the expedition's portage route around the Great Falls of the Missouri)
- Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, PO Box 3434, Great Falls, MT 59403 (general information about the expedition)
- USDA Forest Service, Northern Region, PO Box 7669, Missoula, MT 59807 (information about the expedition in the Northern Rockies)

MONTANA HIGHWAYS

INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

Multilane Divided-Controlled Access
Two Lane-Limited Access
Under Construction (Major Projects)
Full Traffic Interchange
Partial Traffic Interchange
Access Denied

PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS

Multilane
Two Lanes Paved
Improved-Gravelled
Unsurfaced (Local inquiry may save time)

OTHER HIGHWAYS

Two Lanes Paved
Improved-Gravelled
Unsurfaced (Local inquiry may save time)
Mountain Standard Time with Mountain Daylight Time prevailing from first Sunday in April to last Sunday in October

ROUTE MARKERS

Interstate Marker
U.S. Numbered Marker
Lewis and Clark Trail
State Route Marker
Other Route Marker

Abbreviations
A = Alternate
BR = Business
BYP = Bypass
N = North
S = South
E = East
W = West

MISCELLANEOUS

Accumulated Mileage between Red Stars
Intermediate Mileage between Towns
Junctions or Interchanges
Airports: Commercial; Military
Figures or Letters in Boxes = numbers described as part of map
State Parks, Camping, No Camping
Campsites, Downhill Ski Area, Early Mining Camp
Fish Hatchery, Monuments or Rec. Areas
Ruins, Fixed Airplane, Tram, Dunnage, Yak Ride
Port of Entry, Open 24 Hours; Inquire Locally
Cities or Towns: County Seats, State Capital
Wildlife Viewing Areas (from Montana Wildlife Viewing Guide)

10,000-30,000 **Havre**
30,000 and over **Billings**

One inch represents approximately 22 miles

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

(PLEASE READ CAREFULLY)

- Maximum nighttime posted speed limit for all motor vehicles on 55 MPH or more highways is 70 MPH; for motor vehicles on 50 MPH or less highways is 65 MPH; for motor vehicles on 35 MPH or less highways is 55 MPH; for motor vehicles on 25 MPH or less highways is 45 MPH; for motor vehicles on 15 MPH or less highways is 35 MPH; for motor vehicles on 10 MPH or less highways is 25 MPH; for motor vehicles on 5 MPH or less highways is 15 MPH; for motor vehicles on 0 MPH or less highways is 5 MPH; for motor vehicles on 0 MPH or less highways is 0 MPH; for motor vehicles on 0 MPH or less highways is 0 MPH; for motor vehicles on 0 MPH or less highways is 0

IMPORTANT NOTICE
All persons leaving the United States must report to Canada Customs. All persons entering the United States must report to United States Customs Immigration Service. Ports which are not open 24 hours have varying seasonal hours which are posted on highway signs at each port
CANADA
UNITED STATES
ALTA.
SASK.
SASK.
MONT.
Great Falls
Havre
Chinook
Malta
Glasgow
Wolf Point
Williston
Sidney
Fort Benton
Lewistown
Miles City
Glendive
Billings
Bozeman
Livingston
Hardin
Colstrip
Laurel
Big Timber
Red Lodge
Columbus
Roundup
Forsyth
Sheridan
Townsend
Helena
Lewis and Clark National Forest
Fort Belknap Indian Reservation
Fort Peck Indian Reservation
Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation
Crow Indian Reservation
Yellowstone National Park
The West, South, East and Northeast Entrances to Yellowstone National Park are closed to automobile travel from about November 1st through April 30th of each year
Great Falls
Black Eagle
Helena
Billings
Butte
Missoula

MONTANA INVITES EXPLORATION

GLACIER COUNTRY

800-338-5072 OR 406-756-7128

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/OUTDOOR RECREATION

Flathead Lake (B, C-2). Occupying nearly 200 square miles, Flathead Lake is the largest natural freshwater lake west of the Mississippi River. An island park, several campgrounds and picnic areas, fishing, boating and nearby championship golf courses make Flathead one of Montana's favorite getaways.

Glacier National Park (A, B-2, 3). Living glaciers, sparkling lakes, deep forests, wildflowers, waterfalls and watchable wildlife invite exploration. Going-to-the-Sun Road (open June to mid-October), a spectacular 52-mile drive, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the scenic Garden Wall. More than 700 miles of trails make Glacier a favorite among hikers.

Hiking. All or part of eight federally protected wilderness areas comprising nearly 2 million acres of untrammeled forest, mountains and rivers welcome hikers, horseback riders and other nonmotorized travelers. They are: Bob Marshall, the "flagship of the nation's Wilderness fleet" (C-3); Great Bear (B-3); Cabinet Mountains (B-1); Rattlesnake (D-2); Selway-Bitterroot (E-2); Welcome Creek (E-2); Mission Mountains and Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness (C-2), and Anaconda-Pintler (F-2, 3). Add the Jewel Basin Hiking Area (B-2) and Glacier National Park (A-2) and you're in hikers' heaven.

National Bison Range (D-2), off US 93 at Moiese. This national treasure protects one of the most important remaining herds of American bison. Visitor center and year-round self-guided auto tour.

Ross Creek Cedar Grove Scenic Area (B-1), MT 56, south of the Bull River. Walk among cedars more than 500 years old and 250 feet tall on this handicapped-accessible interpretive trail. Picnic area.

Wild & Scenic Flathead River (A, B, C-2, 3). The South, Middle and North forks of the Flathead River form the nation's longest wild and scenic river system, stretching 219 miles through some of Montana's most ruggedly beautiful backcountry. Rafting, kayaking, fishing.

Winter Sports. Downhill ski areas include The Big Mountain (B-2); Montana Snowbowl (D-2) and Marshall Mountain (D-2); Lost Trail Powder Mountain (F-2), and Turner Mountain (A-1). In addition there are many scenic areas for cross country skiing and snowmobiling.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS

Mansions. Frontier culture is on display in Kalispell's Conrad Mansion (B-2), the Victorian home of the city's founder, and at the country estate of Marcus Daly (E-2), built in Hamilton by one of Montana's "copper kings." Both mansions were built in the late 1800s.

Missions. The influence of the Catholic Church on Montana history can be viewed at St. Ignatius Mission (D-2), built against the magnificent backdrop of the Mission Mountains in 1854, and St. Mary's Mission (E-2), the first Catholic mission in the Northwest, established in 1841 in Stevensville.

Museums. Visit the Historical Museum at Fort Missoula (D-2) for its historical structures, Fort Owen (E-2) in Stevensville for its interpretation of frontier commerce and trade, and the Museum of the Plains Indian (B-3) for its comprehensive collection of Blackfeet Indian tribal artifacts and history of the tribes of the Northern Great Plains. Both the Blackfeet Nation, headquartered in Browning (B-3), just outside Glacier National Park, and the Flathead Reservation (C-2), home of the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes, are located in Glacier Country.

ALSO WORTH NOTING

Smokejumpers Base and Aerial Fire Depot (D-2), near Missoula International Airport. Headquarters for the USDA Forest Service smokejumpers. Tours Memorial Day–Labor Day.

Memorial Rose Garden (D-2), Rose Park in Missoula. 2,500 rose bushes maintained as a memorial to the casualties of WWII and Montana's Vietnam veterans.

SCENIC ROUTES

The Trail of the Great Bear is an international scenic corridor that links Yellowstone National Park to Canada's Banff National Park and includes some of western Montana's most ruggedly beautiful landscapes, including Glacier National Park, the Bob Marshall Wildlands Complex and the Flathead Valley. Other scenic drives include the Seeley-Swan Highway (MT 83 between Clearwater Junction and Bigfork), the Flathead Lake loop (US 93, MT 82 & 35), and Going-to-the-Sun Road in Glacier National Park (A-2).

GOLD WEST COUNTRY

800-879-1159 OR 406-846-1943

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/OUTDOOR RECREATION

Fishing. Many of Montana's fabled blue-ribbon trout streams rise in the mountains and flow through the valleys of southwestern Montana. The Madison, Big Hole, Missouri, Beaverhead and Jefferson head the list of the region's best-known rivers. Popular lakes include Clark Canyon Reservoir, south of Dillon; Georgetown Lake, west of Anaconda, and Canyon Ferry, Hauser and Holter lakes, northeast of Helena.

Hiking. Four federally protected wilderness areas and several national forests offer unlimited hiking, camping, horseback riding and fishing. The Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness (F-3) straddles the Continental Divide southwest of Anaconda; the Gates of the Mountains Wilderness (D-4) lies just east of a popular boating area north of Helena; the Scapegoat Wilderness (D-3), north of Lincoln, adjoins the Bob Marshall Wildlands Complex, and the Bear Trap Canyon (G-5), a unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness, parallels the Madison River northeast of Ennis.

Lewis & Clark Caverns State Park (F-5), between Three Forks and Whitehall on MT 2. Visit the most elaborate limestone caverns in the Northwest. Daily cave tours in summer. Hiking, camping, visitor center.

Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge (H-4), Centennial Valley Road between West Yellowstone and Monida. One of North America's most important nesting areas for the rare trumpeter swan. Wildlife viewing, hiking, fishing, canoeing, camping. Unimproved road.

Winter Sports. Downhill ski areas include Discovery Basin (F-3), Great Divide (D-4) and Maverick Mountain (G-3). Additional scenic areas for cross country skiing and snowmobiling abound.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS

Big Hole National Battlefield (F-3), west of Wisdom on MT 43. Nez Perce Indians and U.S. Army troops fought here in 1877—a dramatic episode in the long struggle to confine the Nez Perce and other tribes to reservations. A visitor center and museum make this site the most fully developed of Montana's three units of the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

Ghost Towns. Three of Montana's best preserved ghost towns are Bannack State Park (G-3), site of Montana's first gold strike in 1862; Garnet (D-3), an 1870s gold camp, and Elkhorn (E-4), whose frontier architecture still stands as a reminder of Montana's 1880s silver boom. Two of Montana's liveliest ghost towns are Virginia City and Nevada City (G-4), both authentically preserved and restored mining camps from the gold rush era. An 1863 gold strike brought thousands of prospectors to the area and secured Virginia City's place in history as Montana's second territorial capital.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site (E-4), Deer Lodge. Once the home of one of the nation's largest 19th-century ranching empires, Grant-Kohrs has been preserved as a working ranch and visitor center. While in Deer Lodge, visit the Old Prison Complex, which houses Montana's territorial prison, the Montana Law Enforcement Museum, the Towe Ford Museum and the Powell County Museum. Two more museums, Frontier Montana and Yesterday's Playthings, are across the street.

Mining Cities. One was built on copper, one on gold. Today Butte (F-4) and Helena (E-4) stand as reminders of Montana's colorful mining history. Butte, once known as "the richest hill on Earth," offers tours of historic mines and monuments, plus the World Museum of Mining. Helena, once the "Queen City of the West," is the state capital. Visit its historic walking mall, St. Helena Cathedral, original Governor's Mansion and Montana Historical Society Museum.

ALSO WORTH NOTING

Madison Canyon Earthquake Area (H-5), west of Yellowstone National Park. Visit the site where on August 17, 1959, a major earthquake slid half a mountain into the canyon, creating Quake Lake. Memorial, visitor center and scenic vista.

SCENIC ROUTES

The Pintler Scenic Route (E-3) follows MT 1 between Drummond, off I-90, and Anaconda, transporting travelers across high mountain passes and along the scenic shores of Georgetown Lake. The magnificent peaks of the Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness form the backdrop. To the south is the Pioneer Mountains Scenic Byway (F, G-3), which offers 40 miles of back-country driving between MT 43 and Hwy 278. Enjoy camping, hiking, fishing, ghost towns, snowmobiling and downhill and cross country skiing.

RUSSELL COUNTRY

800-527-5348 OR 406-761-5036

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/OUTDOOR RECREATION

Fishing. Northcentral Montana offers everything from wild trout to northern pike, bass and walleye. Top trout streams include the Missouri, Marias and Smith rivers and Big Spring Creek near Lewistown. Warmwater favorites are the Missouri River below Fort Benton and several lakes and reservoirs, including Tiber, Fresno, Bynum and Lake Frances.

Giant Springs Heritage State Park (C-5), east edge of Great Falls. One of the world's largest freshwater springs, discovered by Lewis and Clark in 1805. Fish hatchery, visitor center, picnicking and five-mile River's Edge Trail for non-motorized use.

Upper Missouri National Wild & Scenic River (C-6, 7). This remote stretch of river flows 149 miles downriver from Fort Benton. A great canoeing river, it offers scenic views, rock formations, abandoned homesteads and abundant wildlife. Lewis and Clark explored this river and camped on its banks.

Wildlife Refuges. Benton Lake (C-5) and Freezeout Lake (C-4), both near Great Falls, draw tens of thousands of waterfowl, including tundra swans and snow geese, during spring and fall migrations. Both offer good viewing opportunities.

Winter Sports. Downhill areas include Showdown (E-6), Rocky Mountain Hi (C-4) and Bear Paw (B-7). There are many additional scenic areas for cross country skiing and snowmobiling.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS

Bear Paw Battlefield (B-7), south of Chinook. This site marks the surrender of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce on Oct. 5, 1877, after a 1,700-mile retreat. One of Montana's three units of the Nez Perce National Historical Park.

Buffalo Jump Sites. Wahkpa Chu'gn (B-7), near Havre, is the best-preserved bison kill site in this area; Ulm Pishkun State Park (C-5), west of Great Falls, is thought to be the largest prehistoric bison kill site in the U.S.

C. M. Russell Museum Complex (C-5), 400 13th St. N., Great Falls. Famed Western artist Charlie Russell interpreted the landscapes and lifestyle of northcentral Montana on canvas, in bronze sculpture and in whimsically illustrated personal letters. The museum holds the world's largest collection of his original art and memorabilia, plus works by many of his contemporaries. Complex includes Russell's original log cabin studio and home.

Charles M. Bair Family Museum (E-6), near Martinsdale. A treasury of European antiques, Indian artifacts and original Western art. Once the home of a wealthy sheep rancher.

Dinosaur Digs. A recent discovery near Choteau (C-4) changed the way paleontologists think about dinosaurs. Visit the Old Trail Museum in Choteau for a better understanding of the significance of this area in dinosaur research.

Fort Benton Historic District (C-6). As a trading post, military fort and head of steamboat navigation, this Missouri River town was once the world's innermost port and played a key role, from 1860 to 1887, in the opening of the Northwest.

Havre Beneath the Streets (B-7), 100 Third Ave., Havre. Developed a century ago during construction of the Great Northern Railroad, this hidden community housed the Wah Sing Laundry, Tamale Jim's, a bordello, opium den and more.

Indian Culture. Two of Montana's seven Indian reservations are located in northcentral Montana. Fort Belknap (B-8) is home to the Assiniboine and Gros Ventre tribes. Rocky Boy's (B-7), south of Havre, is home to the Chippewa-Cree tribe.

ALSO WORTH NOTING

Charlie Russell Chew-Choo Dinner Train. Tour the central Montana landscapes Charlie Russell loved aboard the Central Montana Rail (summer only), based in Lewistown (D-7). While in Lewistown, visit the Big Springs Trout Hatchery, which produces about half the total trout stocked in Montana's freshwater lakes.

SCENIC ROUTES

The 71-mile Kings Hill National Scenic Byway (D, E-5, 6) bisects the Little Belt Mountains between Jct. US 12/89 and Jct. US 87/89, offering mountain scenery, history and recreation. The 81-mile Missouri Breaks National Back Country Byway (C-7, 8) is a fair-weather route with access to the Lewis and Clark and Nez Perce national historic trails and the C. M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge. The 105-mile C. M. Russell Trail (US 87 between Great Falls and Lewistown) offers side trips and roadside turnouts with interpretive signage.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY

800-736-5276 OR 406-446-1005

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/OUTDOOR RECREATION

Fishing. From the free-flowing Yellowstone to the picture-perfect Gallatin, the rivers of southcentral Montana draw anglers from throughout the world. The rivers and lakes of Yellowstone Park are as beautiful to behold as they are fun to fish. More challenging are the 400 alpine lakes scattered across the rugged Beartooth Plateau (G-6).

Hiking. As if Yellowstone Park weren't enough, southcentral Montana offers hikers two magnificent wilderness areas and several national forests. The Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness (G-6) adjoins Yellowstone Park on its northern edge and offers more than 700 miles of hiking trails, making it a prime backcountry destination for hikers, anglers and horseback riders. To the west, the Lee Metcalf Wilderness offers plenty of hiking in the Spanish Peaks and Madison Range. The Crazy Mountains and Bridger Range are also popular among hikers.

Natural Bridge (G-6), south of Big Timber. Spectacular falls and river canyon. Constrained by a deeply cut chasm, the river flows over a 100-ft. precipice during high water, creating Boulder River Falls.

Winter Sports. Three of Montana's most popular ski areas are found in Yellowstone Country. Choose Big Sky (G-5) for its perfect powder and destination resort atmosphere. Choose Bridger Bowl (F-5) for its "cold smoke," steep chutes and wide-open bowls. Choose Red Lodge Mountain (G-7) for its friendly, relaxed atmosphere. For snowmobiling, you can't do better than West Yellowstone, "snowmobile capital of the world." Headquarters for an extensive snowmobile trail system, this lively community outside Yellowstone Park offers full service to winter enthusiasts. Gardiner (G-6) and Cooke City (G-6) also have developed snowmobile trails.

Yellowstone National Park (H, I-5, 6). Renowned for its spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling caldrons, mountains, meadows, waterfalls and wildlife, Yellowstone is a rare and extraordinary place. Three of its five entrances are in Yellowstone Country at West Yellowstone (H-5), Gardiner (G-6) and Cooke City (G-6). Winter travelers enter through West Yellowstone or Gardiner.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS

Depot Center (F-6), 200 W. Park, Livingston. Restored 1902 Northern Pacific railroad station offers historic and artistic views of the Yellowstone Park region.

Madison Buffalo Jump State Park (F-5), off I-90 between Bozeman and Three Forks. This site demonstrates a hunting technique used by Indians 2,000 years ago. Interpretive displays explain how bison were stampeded over a cliff.

Missouri Headwaters State Park (F-5), north of Three Forks. Preserves the historic site where Lewis and Clark discovered the confluence of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers—headwaters of the mighty Missouri River. Campground, interpretive displays, hiking trails, fishing and floating.

Museum of the Rockies (F-5), Bozeman. Explore 4 billion years of Northern Rockies history at one of Montana's finest museums. Best known for its world-class dinosaur collection, the museum also has a planetarium, extensive history exhibits and Indian artifacts. While in Bozeman, soak up the good life. Montana-style, in downtown Bozeman, where shopping and dining can take the better part of a day.

ALSO WORTH NOTING

Grizzly Discovery Center (H-5), West Yellowstone. This impressive new educational facility offers visitors an opportunity to see live grizzlies and gain a greater understanding of their behavior.

SCENIC ROUTES

All roads leading to Yellowstone National Park are memorable in their own way. The most famous is the Beartooth Highway (G-7), described by former CBS correspondent Charles Kuralt as "the most beautiful drive in America." Reaching an elevation of nearly 11,000 feet, this 69-mile, 3-hour drive from Red Lodge to Cooke City offers skytop views of snowcapped peaks, plateaus, glaciers and alpine lakes. (Closed in winter.) Less dramatic but still captivating is the Paradise Valley route (G-6), US 89 south of Livingston, which follows the Yellowstone River all the way to the park, with the peaks of the Absaroka range forming the backdrop. The Gallatin Canyon (G, H-5), US 191 south of Bozeman, follows the beautiful Gallatin River between the Madison and Gallatin ranges.

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY

800-653-1319 OR 406-653-1319

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/OUTDOOR RECREATION

Fishing. The northern Great Plains of Montana's northeast corner are dotted with several lakes and reservoirs, including giant Fort Peck Lake (C-9, 10), an inland ocean that stretches 135 miles through the Missouri River breaks. Fort Peck is one of the nation's best walleye fisheries and home to more than 40 species of fish, including northern pike, catfish, sauger and sturgeon. The Yellowstone and Missouri rivers support these species as well as the ancient paddlefish.

Fort Peck Lake (C-9, 10). In addition to fishing, this vast body of water offers boating, camping and sightseeing. With 1,600 miles of shoreline, the lake offers unlimited exploration.

Little Rocky Mountains (C-8). An island of mountains on a sea of plains, the Little Rockies have been drawing visitors ever since Butch Cassidy and Kid Curry chose them as a favorite hideout. The area is rich in history, minerals and recreation opportunities. Campgrounds near Zortman make good base camps for outings.

Wildlife Refuges. The Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge (C-8, 9, 10) surrounds Fort Peck Lake and sprawls across 1.1 million acres of plains. It supports Montana's only prairie elk herd, plus mule deer, red fox and a great diversity of birds. To the north, near Malta, Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge (B-8) supports nesting colonies of white pelicans, black-crowned night herons and rare, white-faced ibises. In Montana's extreme northeast corner, Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge (B-12) encompasses a small prairie wilderness and a lake. This ecosystem is one of the best places in Montana to photograph great blue herons, white pelicans, sandhill cranes and 10 different species of ducks.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS

Fort Peck Indian Reservation (B-10, 11, 12). One of Montana's largest Indian reservations, Fort Peck is home to the Assiniboine and Sioux tribes. A prosperous industrial park in Poplar houses metal fabrication and production sewing enterprises. The Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Culture Center and Museum in Poplar features permanent exhibits of tribal heritage, arts and crafts. Tribal celebrations include the Red Bottom Powwow in Frazer (June) and the Iron Ring Powwow in Poplar (July). Sitting Bull Historic Monument in Plentywood (A-12) commemorates Sitting Bull, Sioux chief, as a great American Indian and statesman.

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site (B-12). The Missouri River's pre-eminent fur trading post from the 1830s to the Civil War straddles the Montana-North Dakota border north of Fairview. Fort Union drew a colorful mix of riverboaters, fur traders, Plains Indian tribes and frontier capitalists. Bourgeois House, once the setting of elegant dinners, is now a visitor center.

Fort Peck Summer Theatre (B-10), Fort Peck. Musicals and drama every weekend in the historic Fort Peck Theater, June–August.

Museums. The Powerhouse Museum at Fort Peck Dam (B-10) tells the story of one of the nation's most ambitious WPA projects, the construction of Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir. Built from 1934–'40, the dam employed nearly 11,000 workers during the height of the Great Depression. The museum also has an impressive display of fossils—more than 400 specimens—gathered from the surrounding Fort Peck fossil field. In Sidney (C-12), visit the MonDak Heritage Center for its extensive exhibits of area history and art. In Scobey (A-11), visit the Pioneer Town and Museum, largest homestead museum in the Northwest. The Culbertson Visitor Information Center (B-12) has statewide travel information and nine period rooms that interpret the homestead era.

Rodeos. An outgrowth of both Indian and cowboy traditions, rodeos occur throughout the region during the summer. The Wild Horse Stampede in Wolf Point (B-11) in July carries on an exciting heritage that dates back to 1901.

SCENIC ROUTES

Explore a portion of the C. M. Russell Wildlife Refuge on a two-hour, 20-mile car route that begins and ends on US 191, north of the Missouri River. This is a fair-weather route that offers views of deer, waterfowl, raptors and, in season, the nation's largest remaining prairie elk herd. The Pines Recreation Area (C-10), 30 miles southwest of Fort Peck, offers another good route for viewing the refuge. Both the Bowdoin (B-8) and Medicine Lake (B-12) wildlife refuges also offer self-guided auto tours.

CUSTER COUNTRY

800-346-1876 OR 406-665-1671

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS/OUTDOOR RECREATION

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area (G-8), south of Hardin. Red rock canyon walls, hiking trails, boating, fishing and camping make this one of Montana's favorite recreation areas.

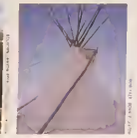
Fishing. From premier trout fishing on the Bighorn River (G-9) to paddlefish snagging on the lower Yellowstone (D-12), southeastern Montana offers an angler's mix of gamefish. Two of the area's favorite walleye fisheries are beautiful Bighorn Lake (G-8), south of Hardin, and Tongue River Reservoir (G-10), south of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation near the Wyoming border.

State Parks. Two of Montana's most unusual parks protect unique land forms. At Glendive, Makoshika State Park (D-12) is a badlands park, where wind and water have created caprocks, pinnacles, hogback ridges and fluted hills. The park preserves significant fossil finds, and offers scenic drives, interpretive trails, picnic sites, campground. To the south, near Ekalaka, Medicine Rocks State Park (F-12) is a sculpture garden of soft sandstone, once regarded as a place of "big medicine" by Indians. This is a primitive park with limited facilities.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL ATTRACTIONS

Indian Culture. Two of Montana's Indian tribes, the Crow and Northern Cheyenne, live side by side on separate reservations in southeastern Montana. The Crow Reservation (F, G-8, 9) is Montana's largest reservation and encompasses some of its most scenic and historic sites, including Bighorn Canyon and Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. Every August, Crow Agency (G-9) becomes the "teepee capital of the world" during the annual Crow Fair Powwow and Rodeo, which draws Indian celebrants from throughout the U.S. and Canada. At Pryor (G-8), visit Chief Plenty Coups State Park, which preserves the home and burial site of Chief Plenty Coups, last chief of the Crow Indians. Visitor center and interpretive displays explain the Crow Indian culture. Just east lies the Northern Cheyenne Reservation (F, G-10), home of about 5,600 Northern Cheyenne. A historical buffalo jump, burial sites of Indian chiefs and Custer's last camp before the Battle of the Little Bighorn are of special interest. Lame Deer is tribal headquarters and home of the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Museum and Northern Cheyenne Powwow in July.

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument (G-9), southeast of Hardin. This site memorializes one of the last armed efforts of Northern Plains Indians to preserve their traditional way of life. On June 25, 1876, the U.S. Cavalry was crushed by Sioux and Cheyenne warriors in the historic Battle of the Little Bighorn. Among the dead was Lt. Col. George A. Custer. Battlefield includes visitor center, museum, ranger- and self-guided tours.



Memorable Cities. Montana's largest city and its most unabashed cowboy town are on Custer Country. Billings (F-8) is a regional hub and cultural center. Get oriented at the visitor center on South 27th St., and enjoy great shopping, restaurants, museums and galleries, including the Western Heritage Center and the Moss Mansion. Kids will enjoy ZooMontana, a 70-acre wildlife park on the southwest edge of the city. Travel east on I-94 and soak up the cowboy lore in Miles City (E-11), home of the "World-Famous Jaycee Buckin' Horse Sale," held here every May. Spend some time on Main Street in this friendly Western town, then dig deeper at the Range Riders Museum, a Western complex that features military and pioneer history, Indian artifacts and a 400-piece gun collection. The Custer County Art Center, housed in the old waterworks plant, features regional art.

Museums. In addition to Billings' Western Heritage Center and the Range Riders Museum in Miles City, visit the Big Horn County Historical Museum and State Visitor Center (F-9), on the outskirts of Hardin, for its cultural exhibits and area history. In Ekalaka (F-12), the Carter County Museum features one of Montana's finest collections of fossils, including the nearly complete skeleton of an *Anatosaurus*, or duck-billed dinosaur. The Lady Cameron Gallery in Terry (D-11) features the recently discovered photographs of eastern Montana as seen through the eyes of a spirited pioneer photographer from Britain. The Wibaux County Museum and Visitor Center (D-12) offers comprehensive area history, including the impressive Pierre Wibaux House, built in 1892 by a notable open range cattleman.

Pictograph Cave State Park (F-8), south of Billings. A National Historic Landmark, this archaeological site preserves the remains of a prehistoric culture. Rock paintings visible from an interpretive trail.

Pompeys Pillar National Historic Landmark (F-8), 30 miles east of Billings on I-94. In 1806, Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition carved his signature into this massive sandstone block and named the site for Sacajawea's baby boy

WELCOME TO A VERY SPECIAL PLACE. Montana is the nation's fourth-largest state—148,000 square miles of mountains and prairies, farms and forests, cities and towns, rivers and streams and wild areas whose beauty and history will make you stop and think. Scattered about this vast state are uncounted wild creatures and nearly 900,000 neighbors. We still talk to each other here, not at each other. We invite you to sample our special state on the journey of a lifetime in Big Sky Country. At some point, everyone needs a Montana in their life.

TRAVIS SMITH

Marc Racicot Theresa Racicot

Governor Marc Racicot, Theresa Racicot

Attention Motorists: Montana's daytime automobile speed limits are now "reasonable and prudent," according to interpretation by Highway Patrol officers. Fines have been increased and motorists are advised to drive carefully according to existing weather and road conditions.

MONTANA'S STATE SYMBOLS

- The official state seal, adopted in 1893, bears the motto "Oro y Plata," meaning gold and silver in Spanish.
- Grizzly bear
- *Maiasaura* (duck-billed dinosaur)
- Ponderosa pine
- Bluebunch wheatgrass
- Cutthroat trout
- Bitterroot flower
- Agate and Sapphire gemstones
- Western meadowlark

CONSTANCE R. BERGUM

There's a wealth of information about our state free for the asking.
Call 800-VISIT MT (800-847-4868) outside MT or 406-444-2654 to request information about lodging, camping, fishing, skiing, snowmobiling, golf or other activities. TDD 406-444-2978.

Our Internet address is: http://travel.mt.gov/

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COVER PHOTO: ULM PISHKUN STATE PARK AT SUNRISE *JOHN LAMBING*